

What is claimed is:

- 1) An intracardiac pacer comprising:
 - a hermetic housing containing, a power source, a pacing circuit module;
 - 5 a resilient deployable shield adapted to conform to said housing during insertion and deployable to an expanded shape that engages and anchors said housing in an anatomic location inside the heart.
- 10 2) The device of claim 1 wherein said shield is made from a Nitinol mesh.
- 3) The device of claim 1 wherein said shield is made from a Dacron mesh.
- 4) The device of claim 1 wherein said power source is a lithium solid state cell.
- 15 5) The device of claim 1 wherein said power source is a rechargeable battery.
- 6) The device of claim 1 further comprising:
 - an electrode site located at the distal tip of said housing for sensing and
 - 20 pacing heart tissue.
- 7) The device of claim 1 further comprising a lead system extending from said distal end of said housing adapted for placement in the heart.
- 8) A method of treating the heart comprising:
 - 25 inserting an ICP into the LAA;
 - monitoring the atrial beat in the LAA;
 - setting a timing interval based on the sensed depolarization of the atrium based on the signal in the LAA;
 - programming the ICP to a pacing modality that supplies electrical energy
 - 30 to the LAA in response to a detected atrial beat measured in the LAA.
- 9) The method of claim 8 further comprising:

placing at least one electrode in a chamber selected from the group; LA, RA, LV, RV, and CS;

coupling said electrode to said ICP;

providing a pacing therapy from said ICP and said electrode.

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10) The method of claim 8 further comprising:

a conventionally placed IPG coordinating its action with said ICP to provide dual chamber pacing therapy.

10 11) A method of treating a cardiac arrhythmia comprising the steps:

sensing an atrial depolarization from an electrode in the RA;

sensing the same depolarization from an electrode in LAA or RAA;

determine the conduction sequence and time interval between said measurements;

15 pacing a ventricle chamber if said measurement indicates a “wide” QRS.

12) A method of treating a cardiac arrhythmia comprising the steps:

sensing an atrial depolarization from an electrode in the RAA;

20 sensing the same depolarization from an electrode in LAA;

determine the conduction sequence and time interval between said measurements;

pacing the LA or LAA if said measurement indicates a “wide” atrial beat.

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13) A method of treating a “wide QRS” cardiac arrhythmia comprising the steps:

sensing an atrial depolarization from an electrode in the RA;

sensing the same depolarization from an electrode in LAA;

30 determine the conduction sequence and time interval between said measurements;

pacing the LA or LAA if said measurement indicates a “wide” atrial beat and committed pacing of both LV and RV.